

# ATTORNEY GENERAL LESLIE RUTLEDGE

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## The Freedom of Information Act

Made Simple.

## Legislative Intent

A.C.A. § 25-19-102

- to ensure that electors are fully advised of the activities and decisions of their public officials
- liberally construed in favor of openness
- exceptions are narrowly construed

Made Simple.



# FOIA Overview—3 Step Approach

• Step 1: Is entity covered?



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• Step 2: Is the record/meeting covered?



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• Step 1: Is entity covered?

• Step 2: Is the record/meeting covered?

• Step 3: Are there any exemptions?



### Step 1: Is the entity covered?

All government entities



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- Some private entities
  - Public funding + intertwining



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All government entities

- Some private entities
  - Public funding + intertwining
  - Examples
    - Busing
    - Buildings



### The Freedom of Information Act



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**Definition & Rule** 





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  - (1) Writings, sounds, electronic info, or videos that
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  - (3) that constitute a record of the performance or lack of performance of official functions
  - Examples: emails, job applications, personnel files, some job evaluations



# Public Records (con't)—How do you know?

- The content
- The presumption:
  - (1) maintained in public offices or by public employees
  - (2) within the scope of their employment



# Public Records (con't)

- The content
- The presumption:
  - (1) maintained in public offices or by public employees
  - (2) within the scope of their employment
- Rebutting the presumption
  - record doesn't reflect the "performance or lack of performance of official functions."
  - Content based



General rule:



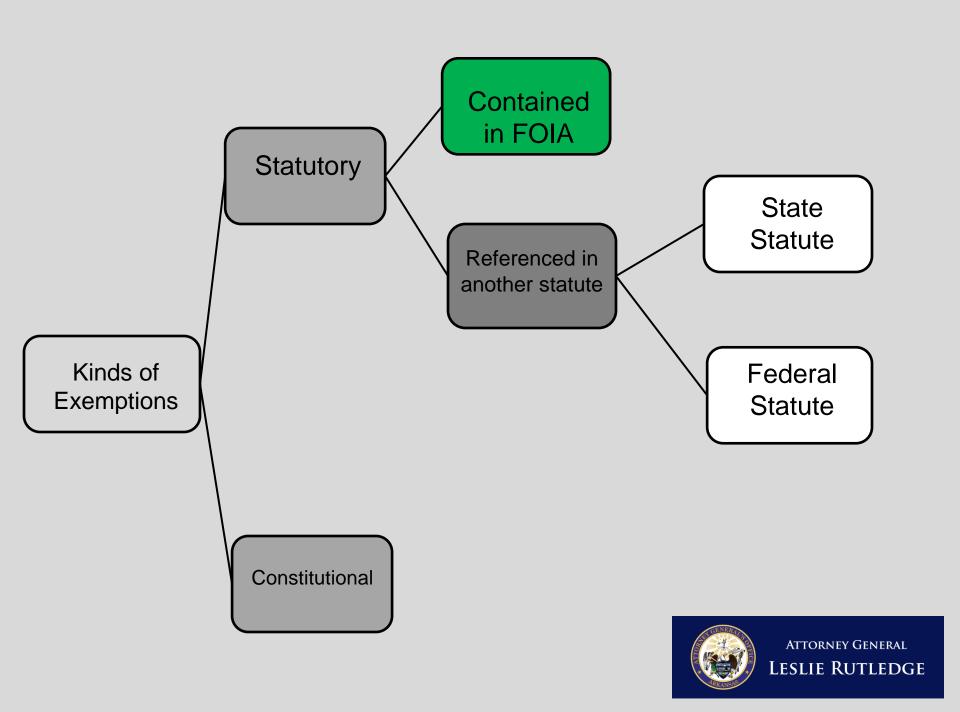
All "public records" must be disclosed unless exempt



### The Freedom of Information Act

Step 3: Records Exemptions.





### Personnel records



## Employee evaluation records



### **Personnel** records

 Definition: virtually all records pertaining to the individual employee that aren't evaluation records



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• Stance: "It must be <u>disclosed</u>, unless...."



### **Personnel** records

- Definition: virtually all records pertaining to the individual employee that aren't evaluation records
- Stance: "It must be disclosed, unless...."
- Test: unless doing so constitutes a "clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy"



# Personnel Records - Commonly Exempted Items

- Social Security numbers
- Medical info
- Insurance, pension & benefit info
- Tax info & withholdings
- Personnel numbers
- Personal contact info (home/cell numbers; home addresses; personal email addresses)
- Date of birth
- Marital status and info on dependents



# Personnel Records - Common Items Open to Inspection

- Name
- Salary info
- Contracts
- Employment applications
- Resumes
- Educational background
- Work History
- Leave Records
- Letters of recommendation



### **Evaluation** records

 Definition: any record created by (or at the behest of) employer to evaluate an employee



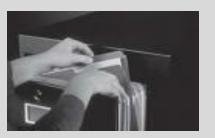


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  - The records formed a basis for the decision (relevance); and
  - There's a compelling public interest in the disclosure (compelling public interest).



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# **Compelling Public Interest**

- Factors to consider when determining that a compelling public interest is present:
  - The nature of the infraction that lead to suspension or termination, with particular concern as to whether violations of the public trust or gross incompetence are involved;
  - The existence of a public controversy related to the agency and its employees;
  - The employee's position within the agency.



### **Mixed** Records

A record is "mixed" when it can be classified as:

- More than one person's evaluation,
- More than one person's personnel record, or
- At least one person's evaluation and at least one person's personnel record.



### **Mixed** Records

- First step: Classify the records.
- Second Step: Apply the relevant test for disclosure and make any necessary redactions.

Note: Most complaints against public employees are either the personnel records or employee-evaluation records of the person being complained about.

A complaint by a public employee is also usually a personnel record of the complainant.



# How to make a FOIA Request

#### Mode

Any method will do

### Specificity

 Detailed enough to locate the records with "reasonable effort."

#### Medium

 Any medium in which the record exists or is "readily available."



# 4 Steps to Evaluate the Request



# 4 Steps to Evaluate the Request

• Step 1: What's requested?

• Step 2: How long do you have to respond?

Step 3: Evaluate the record(s)

Step 4: Prep and send



### **Evaluating the Request**

• Step 1: What's requested?

- Is it detailed enough?
  - If not, get clarification.
  - Is it a personnel record or employee evals?
- Who's the custodian?



# Personnel/Evaluation Records Compliance

- Notice Requirements
  - Notify employee and requester within 24 hours of the agency decision
  - Overnight mail notice is required if other notice fails
  - The requester, custodian or subject may request an opinion from the Attorney General
  - Redact any exempt information and provide the records



# **Evaluating the Request**

- Step 2: How long do you have to respond?
  - 3 days if in storage or active use
  - Otherwise: immediately





# **Evaluating the Request**

- Step 3: Evaluate the record
  - Public record?
  - Exemptions?
  - Redactions? (wield the Sharpie)



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## Responding to the Request

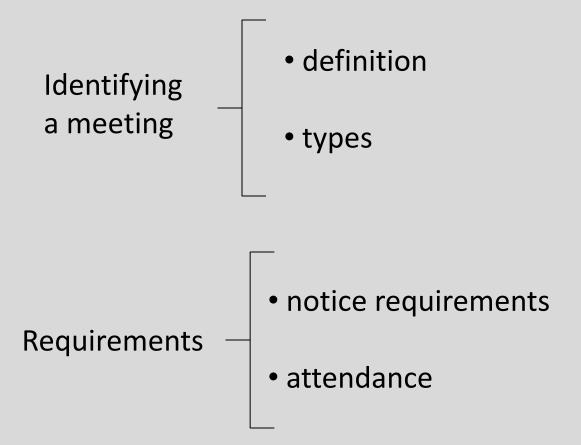
- Step 4: Prep & send the record(s)
  - Open for inspection if requested
  - Making the copies
    - The requester can require copies.
  - Charging for copies?
    - Only "actual costs of reproduction"
    - That includes mailing or faxing
    - Doesn't include employee time
    - \$25 in advance
    - Itemize the charges



#### The Freedom of Information Act

Step 2: Is the meeting covered?





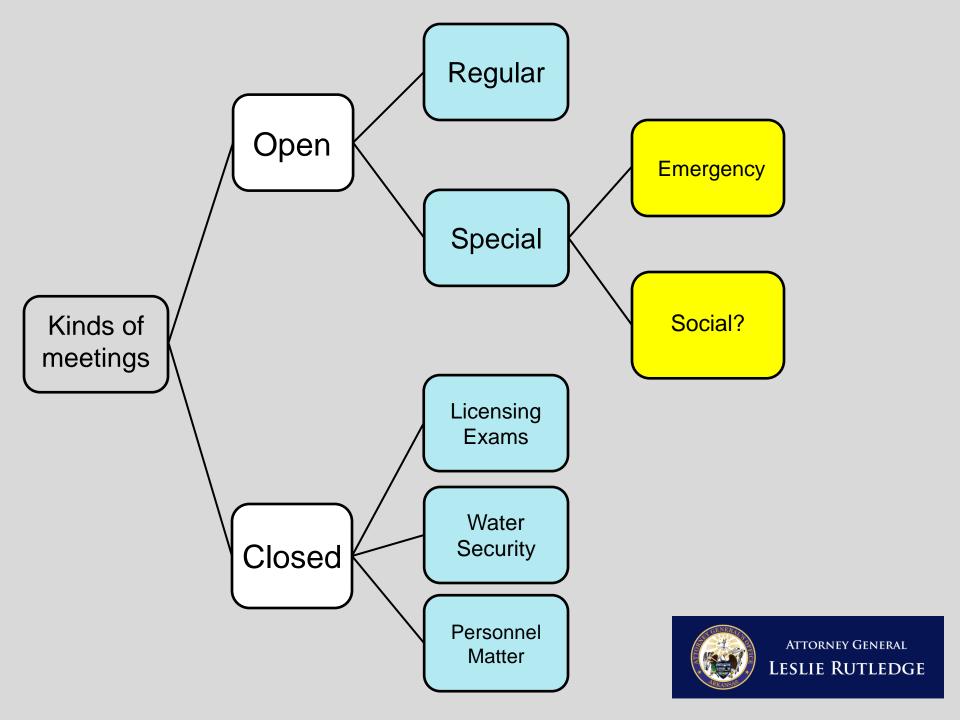
Step 2: Is the meeting covered?



# What is a "meeting"?—definition

- A.C.A. 25-19-106(a): "all meetings, formal or informal, special or regular, of the governing bodies of all municipalities [and] counties...shall be public meetings."
  - In other words: "All meetings are public meetings."
  - But what's a 'meeting'?
- What's a governing body?
  - It's a body that can make decisions





# How many make a meeting?

• no quorum required

any particular number?

• no polling or secret telephone conferences



# **Social Gatherings/Conferences?**



- Not a "meeting" if discussion of government business at the social gathering is incidental and intermittent (Op.95-020)
- Probably not a "meeting" if governing body has no control over the conference, function, or proceeding (Op. 94-131)



## Are e-mails meetings? (Op. 2005-166)

Usually not

But they could be—depends on all the facts



# What if the meeting is covered? (Part 1)

#### **Notice** Requirements

- Regular Meetings:
  - (1) time and place must be given to
  - (2) anyone who asks
- Special/Emergency Meetings:
  - (1) time, place and date 2 hours in advance
  - (2) to news media
    - (a) in the county where the meeting's held, and
    - (b) located elsewhere that cover the regular meetings
  - (3) that have asked to be notified



# What if the meeting is covered? (Part 2)

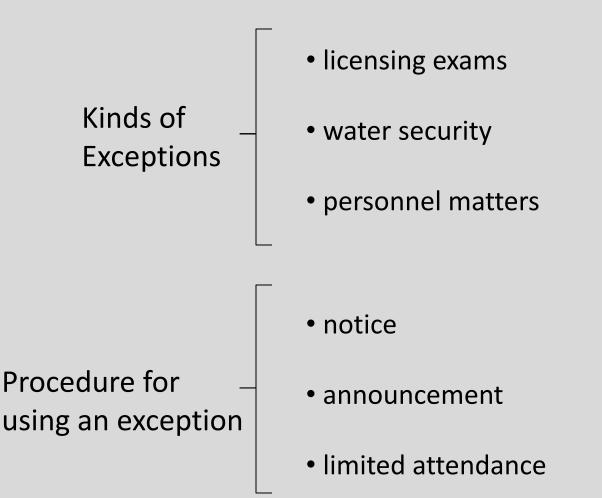
- Attendance not participation at meetings
- But see A.C.A. § 14-14-109(b), requiring county boards to afford citizens "a reasonable opportunity to participate prior to the final decision."
- Public must be able to see how each individual member voted.



#### The Freedom of Information Act

Step 3: Meetings Exemptions.





Step 3: Meetings Exemptions.



#### **Personnel Matters**

 only for hiring, firing, appointing, promoting, demoting, disciplining, or resigning of public officer or employee





### Exec. Session—Procedure

Notice requirements still apply.

Must announce specific purpose before going in.

Must vote in public afterward or action is void.

Other specific state laws may allow private meetings



### Exec. Session—Attendance

Persons who can attend <u>by right</u>:
 all members of the governing body

- Persons who can attend <u>by invitation</u>:
  - interviewee for top administrative position
  - the top administrator, immediate supervisor, and employee

Persons who <u>cannot attend</u>:
 Everyone else, including attorneys



## **Enforcement**

- Action is <u>void</u> if no public vote
- Noncompliance in other respects renders action <u>voidable</u>
   Court will only invalidate the action when:
  - Plaintiff has given the body a chance to hold a meeting that conforms;
  - Remedy is sought to vindicate public as opposed to private interest;
  - The FOIA violation was substantial; and
  - The defendant knowingly violated the Act .



## Enforcement





Class "C" Misdemeanor



Civil Suits

# **Guides to Interpretation**

Freedom of Information Handbook (18th ed.)

Watkins, Peltz-Steele & Steinbuch, Arkansas
 Freedom of Information Act (Arkansas Law
 Press, 6th ed., 2017)

Attorney General's website: ArkansasAG.gov





# ATTORNEY GENERAL LESLIE RUTLEDGE

ARKANSASAG.GOV

501.682.2007 oag@ArkansasAG.gov





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AGRutledge

Attorney General Leslie Rutledge